

THE MONITOR NEWS

VOL. 3

MONITOR, ALBERTA, FRIDAY, MAY 10th, 1918.

NO. 24

Barb Wire

The fencing season will soon be here. Have you made arrangements for your Wire?

We have a good supply of both two and four point
Our prices are reasonable

BRAN AND SHORTS

A limited quantity while it lasts

J. A. Hayes & Sons

We sell the Best

LUMBER

and all kinds of
BUILDING MATERIAL

Stock of Good Coal on hand
LIME BRICK FENCE POSTS
BEAVER LUMBER CO. Ltd.

Fresh & Cured MEATS

All kinds of Fresh Fish in stock
Hams Bacon Bologna Sausage
Monitor Meat Market

GERMANS AGAIN ON THE OFFENSIVE

Make Small Gain In Ypres Front

After several days of heavy bombardment the Germans have launched another attack on the West front. They make a small gain on the Ypres line, but were held up elsewhere.

There are now five hundred thousand American troops in France.

Those hoarding flour are liable to a fine or imprisonment if, after May 14th they have an excess quantity of flour. Those living within 2 miles of a store are only allowed 15 days supply, between 2 and 5 miles only 30 days supply, 5 to 10 miles 60 days and over that distance 120 days supply of flour for their family's needs. The police have been given instructions to enforce this order, and every person who has more flour than is allowed must return same to the merchants. Any merchant who encourages the excessive purchase of flour will have their license cancelled.

H. McCarron is shipping hogs on Tuesday, May 14th.

NOTICE

Take notice that the license fees for Auto Livery, or Horse Livery, in the Village of Monitor is \$40.00 per year, and same must be paid forthwith.
A. H. Garries Sec-Treas

LOST

Lost, on April 30th, between R. Fleming's and A. Goodman's farms, a black plush robe, with green trim.
Mrs. J. D. Evans 19-33-4 Monitor

Quality --- BUGGIES --- Quality

A few CANADA CARRIAGE Buggies just arrived. The buggy with a two-year guarantee. Be sure and see these buggies before buying. IT WILL PAY.

The HAMILTON PLOWS. Ask the man who bought one last year. He'll tell you they do the work.

TITAN --- and --- MOGUL TRACTORS BEST BY TEST

There is only one way to solve the labor question, buy a TITAN or MOGUL.

We carry a full line of Hardwood Gasoline Greases
Engine and Auto Oils.

Geo. E. GARRIES
Deering Agent

CREEK VALLEY

A Prize Fund is being collected by the trustees to give substantial rewards in the fall to those scholars which show most progress during the school year in their knowledge of destruction of gophers, noxious weeds, Canadian history, geography, spelling, arithmetic and (if the funds will allow) other matters. The Sec'y will be asking for contributions shortly from those in the district interested, and asks the parents especially to be ready to subscribe liberally. Mrs. Teetzel will give special lessons in noxious weeds and a systematic war arranged on gophers in the district.

The organist, Miss Grayburn, will be glad if the children and as many of the adults as possible will meet at the School a full half-hour before services commence (next Sunday at 2.30) to have a little practice with new hymns.

The School grounds are being prepared for tree planting this spring and a garden made around the teacher's house, the trustees doing the work themselves, gratis.

The school is overflowing with children, and adjoining districts are urged to expediate school building for their own localities.

STRAYED

One 3 yr old Steel Gray Filly, crooked left front leg at knee.
One Sorrel stud colt, 2 yrs old, white stripe in face, white hind feet.

One yearling dark brown stud colt, star on forehead.

One dark brown filly.
One bay filly, both yearlings.
G. Nyckman 35-34-5 Monitor

1 Bay Mare, foretop clipped, small star, little white on both hind feet, small navel rupture, branded 65 on left shoulder, and 1 on the left thigh and right 1 on the left shoulder.
1 Black Mare, branded on the left shoulder.

\$10 reward for information leading to recovery.

D. McAnille 9-36-5 Whitton P. O.

TENDERS WANTED

Tenders are wanted, at once, for the painting of the Creek Valley School buildings, fencing the grounds, and putting in a concrete foundation under the schoolroom. Particulars can be obtained from the Sec-Treas.
C. Connah Monitor

Town Council

REEVE
W. H. Olson

COUNCILLORS

H. J. McGill W. G. MacKenzie
W. G. MacKenzie Sec-Treas.

Council meets 1st Monday each month

School Board

J. Hamer Chairman
H. McCarron W. S. McCulloch

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

REV. W. S. WICKENDEN, B.A., L.T.H.
PASTOR.

Service every Sunday
11 a.m.

A hearty invitation to all services
Books provided.

Boy Scouts, every Tues. & Fri. 7 to 8
Children's Service, weekly, Fri. at 8.30
Choir Practice Fridays at 8.15

Sunday Services

Co-Operation:
Presbyterian and Methodist

Horse Shoe..... 11 a.m.
Creek Valley..... 3 p.m.
Monitor..... 7.30 p.m.
Monitor Sunday School. 2 p.m.
REV. J. E. COLLINS

Kirriemuir Mission Union Services

Stonelaw..... 11 a.m.
Gregerson..... 3 p.m.
Kirriemuir..... 7.30 a.m.
Rev. W. H. Day, Kirriemuir

W. G. MACKENZIE

Barriater, Solicitor Notary Public
Money to Loan
MONITOR ALBERTA

Notary Public Conveyancing
W. S. McCULLOCH
Real Estate
Money to Loan Insurance
Monitor, Alberta

DR. BUGGINS DENTIST

Specialist in Crown and Bridge
Work
Office 3 doors south of Drug
Store Monitor.

CRAMER & GARRIES

Are the Auctioneers
to Cry Your Sale

Terms Reasonable
Satisfaction Guaranteed
MONITOR ALTA.

Copenhagen Chewing Tobacco

IS THE WORLD'S BEST CHEW



It is manufactured
tobacco in its purest
form.

It has a pleasing
flavor.

It is tobacco sci-
entifically prepared
for man's use.

GERMANY IS ALREADY LAYING PLANS FOR NEXT GREAT WAR

ENEMY SPREADING THE GOSPEL OF CONQUEST

Peace That May Be Concluded With Germany That Does Not
Involve Her Destruction as a Military Power May Only
Be Regarded as a Mere Armistice

If an Englishman should now write a book discussing the possibilities of the next war, assert that war is the best occupation of mankind and that to prepare for it we should among other things be very careful to preserve the aristocratic idea, he could in the first place get nobody to publish it. If he produced it at his own expense he might consider himself lucky if a court adjudged him insane. Otherwise he would be lynched. Yet such a book has been written in Germany by Lieutenant-General Baron von Freytag-Loringhoven and it is a fit companion for the books of Bernhardi, which did so much to develop in the German people the spirit that has horrified the world in the past three years. The baron is no mere dreamer, no irresponsible theorist, no fanatic with a hobby that has unhinged his mind. He stands high in the war councils of Germany. He is the special confidante of Ludendorff. In fact, he is deputy chief of the general staff of the German army. His book, entitled, "Deductions from the World War," was published last fall, and is said to have had a great sale in Germany. Efforts to prevent it from circulating outside the country were made, but a few copies were smuggled out, and from one of them an English edition has been prepared.

Its importance is such that it is a duty to impress upon the public the significance of this work. It confirms an opinion that has been more than once expressed in these columns, namely, that the Germans must be judged as a people, and that to make distinctions between the kaiser and the junker class and the rest of Germany is both idle and vicious so far as militarism is concerned. There was a time in the

war when certain English and Canadian publicists sought to impress upon the people that they must not hate the Germans; that we must consider them as unfortunate sufferers from a poison; that we were not to be their executioners, but rather their kindly, if firm, attendants and physicians. Until quite lately some such idea appears to have been entertained by President Wilson. It is reasonable to suppose that the German people know themselves best, and if there are any yet who persist in the doctrine that the Germans have had forced upon them a form of government which they abhor, and that they are really decent, kind, peace-loving folk at heart, the words of Prince Bulow are interesting: "Militarism is not a Prussian invention," he says, "Militarism is Prussian horseflesh!"

It seems incredible that after this war Germany should still have a taste for slaughter, but it is plain that Baron Freytag-Loringhoven is acting on this belief. There is only one thing that will cure this maniacal bent in the German mind, and that is absolute, overwhelming defeat, bitter suffering and a league of nations that will constitute itself an armed guard of Germany for a generation and more to come. The baron laughs at the idea of ridding the world of war by means of mutual agreements. He admits that there will be agreements, but says that occasions must continue to arise when the forces in one nation will refuse to be controlled by an agreement made years before. The notion of a universal league for the preservation of peace is ridiculous, he says, and any proud-spirited nation would regard such an organization as "intolerable tutelage." Equally Utopian, therefore, is the idea that

Germany herself should be invited to join such a league. There was, in fact, if not in name, such a league before the war began; that is to say a league of nations that would not provoke war. Germany was supposed to be a member of it. Hence the present struggle.

Freytag spreads the gospel of war among the German people. If he has any regrets as result of the developments of the present war the chief is that the Germans have not sufficiently studied war. He quotes with approval the words of Frederick, who wrote in 1768: "The military art demands continuous study if one desires to attain a thorough mastery of it. I am far from flattering myself that I have exhausted it." I am even of opinion that a human lifetime is not long enough in order to pursue it to the very end. Finally it will be the duty of German scientists to concentrate their attention on the problem of increasing the span of human life, so that Germany may produce a certain number of murderers who will begin the study of military science at the age of three and continue it for a hundred years or so. On their deathbeds they will then be able to hand their plans to the ruling kaiser or president and permit him to start the next war with better prospects of success.

As regards the practical lessons learned from this war, the baron says that in future there must be a great increase in the number of machine guns to a company. Cavalry ought not to be proportionately increased, but a considerable force will be necessary. The system of training must be made to include men not now subject to it. In fact, every male, able-bodied or not, must have military training. The navy must be greatly increased, but how it is to be increased he does not say. The navy is the only part of the British navy as a going concern. He points out the necessity of seizing industrial centres and coal fields in neutral countries and admits that economic conditions will continue to play an increasing part in future wars. The lesson we should read from this war is that any peace that may be concluded with Germany that does not involve her destruction as a military power will be regarded as a mere armistice and will enable her to raise another army and make another bid for world domination.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

Another Price Rise

Compensation by Government for
Diseased Animals
Slaughtered

A bill will be introduced by the minister of agriculture at the present session increasing the amounts to be paid by the government to the owners of animals slaughtered under the operation of the Animal Contagious Diseases Act. The amount to be paid must not exceed in the case of gross animals \$200 for each horse, \$80 for each head of cattle and \$20 for each pig or sheep. In the case of pure-bred animals the amount to be paid will not exceed \$300 for each horse, \$250 for each head of cattle and \$75 for each pig or sheep. These amendments to the act are to remain in force for three years.

Permits for Canadians

Food Supply for Wives and Dependents in England

A matter which closely affects the wives and other dependents of Canadian soldiers now in England is their position under the food rationing system, shortly to be extended to the whole country. It has been laid down especially that all officers, soldiers and their families (in any servant) must be in possession of permits to deal in foodstuffs at regimental institutes. Such permit will state on it the total number of persons comprising the soldier's household, and in the case of women will contain an undertaking that they are not drawing separation or dependents' allowances. Each permit is available for three months.

The amount of the articles to be purchased at the institutes will be varied in accordance with the purveyor's orders of the food controller.

Japan's Navy

She Is to Expend Nearly £15,000,000 on Her Fleet During 1918

Notwithstanding the scarcity of steel Japan is to expend nearly £15,000,000 on her navy during 1918. Some of the enhanced outlay will be met from surplus funds and increased revenue, but most of it will depend on increased taxes. The total increase in income tax will amount to about 20 per cent. on an average, the wealthier classes feeling it most. The directors of seven Japanese shipyards, have decided to offer to supply 1½ tons of shipping to America for every ton of steel dispatched from America. They are prepared to undertake to supply nearly 300,000 tons of shipping to America.

In 1917 the agricultural societies of the province of Saskatchewan held 13 spring stallion shows, 50 ploughing matches, 2 good farming competitions, 12 exhibitions, 24 standing crop competitions, 52 seed fairs, 17 poultry shows and 60 short courses.

RENNIE SEEDS

For HIGH Production

LOOK FOR THE STARS

Every page in the Rennie 1918 catalogue is a guide to seed production. But there are a number of outstanding values and these are called to your attention by a star border such as encloses this.

SEEDS of high productive power are a vital-war-time necessity. Not only must every square yard of available ground be made to produce, but Rennie's Seeds must be sown to ensure the finest possible crop. It is a War-time duty. When buying from dealers insist on Rennie's. The following seeds can be obtained from dealers or by mail.

PLANT THESE NOW!!

| | Pkt. | oz. | ¼ lb. | lb. | 5 lbs. |
|---|------|-----|-------|------|--------|
| BEEF—Crosby's Egyptian..... | .05 | .25 | .55 | 2.50 | |
| CABBAGE—Danish Summer Roundhead..... | .10 | .30 | 2.75 | | |
| CARROT—Rennie's Market Senator—Best Second Early..... | .10 | .40 | 1.20 | 3.50 | |
| CORN—Rennie's Golden Bantam..... | .10 | | .25 | .65 | |
| LETTUCE—Burpee's Earliest..... | .10 | .35 | 1.00 | 3.00 | |
| ONION—Early Yellow Danvers..... | .10 | .40 | 1.35 | 4.40 | |
| Rennie's Extra Early Red..... | .05 | .35 | 1.00 | 3.75 | |
| PEAS—Little Marvel..... | .10 | | .15 | .45 | 2.00 |
| Best Second Early..... | .10 | | .15 | .45 | 2.00 |
| TOMATO—Bonny Best..... | .10 | .60 | 1.75 | | |
| Blue Stem Early (King Edward)..... | .10 | .60 | 1.75 | | |
| TURNIP—Broadstone (Swede)..... | .05 | .25 | .75 | 2.50 | |

Prepaid Not Prepaid
lb. 5 lbs. lb. 5 lbs.
ONION SETS—Yellow Multiplier Sets..... .30 1.40 .20 .90
White Multiplier Sets..... .50 2.25 .40 1.90

FLOWER SEEDS Pkt.
New Giant Asterum—Mixed..... .15
Rennie's XXX Defiance Balsam—Mixed..... .15
Rennie's XXX Hybrid Climbing Nasturtium—Mixture..... .10
Rennie's XXX Chameleon Dwarf Nasturtium—Mixture..... .10
Grandifolia Phlox Drummondii—Mixed..... .10
Rennie's XXX Giant Spencer Sweet Pea—Mixture..... .15
Rennie's XXX Mammoth Mixture Verbena..... .10

When buying from dealers, insist on Rennie's. If your dealer hasn't them, we will ship direct.

THE WILLIAM RENNIE COMPANY LIMITED
KING & MARKET STS. TORONTO
ALSO AT MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

THE SUPERIORITY OF CIVILIZATION OVER METHODS OF BARBARISM

THE SUPERIOR INVARIABLY DOMINATES INFERIOR

All of the Uncivilized Methods of the Enemy, While at Times
Coming as a Surprise to the Allies, Have Been
Systematically Met and Overcome

In one of his informing articles in "Land and Water," Mr. Hilaire Belloc points out in a striking way the growth of superiority upon the side of civilization, and the corresponding decline upon the side of its enemies, as illustrated by the war. He remarks that the great war has seen three waves of this sort. After the unprovoked and unexpected attack was checked and broken at the Marne, and held before Ypres, Europe began to recover itself, and during the next six months the inferiority of barbarism became apparent. The rate of munitionment, the improvisation of armies from Britain, the development of work in the air, the production of heavy artillery on a scale before unheard of—in all these new things civilization grew rapidly up in the race and began to get ahead of the enemy.

Mr. Belloc gives one impressive example. In August, 1914, the large howitzer which the Austrians had produced was first employed. The Germans, who alone were thoroughly preparing and planning for war, had worked out the effect of the fire of these huge weapons, as regulated by the new and hitherto impossible method of observation from the air.

The result was that the ring fortresses, upon which French theory reposed, were quickly reduced, though, except for observation from the air, these fortresses would have stood indefinitely. The Austrians had taken about three years to design and develop, until the hour struck when Prussia decided the moment for her successful surprise had come. While these great engines were known to exist, their effect was a surprise, and they had no great mobility, because their only function was to reduce siege works. The French faced the problem at once, and in a very short time Mr. Belloc saw the casting of a gun, not a stationary howitzer, but a weapon possessing great mobility. He had to keep quiet about it, and those who showed him what was being done were met by his natural criticism that the recoil could not be absorbed, and that such a huge gun could not have the mobility which was absolutely essential. His criticisms were immediately answered, and, although he was not allowed at the time to know the secret of the solution, it was not very long before these enormous pieces were brought

forward, and it was shown that they had completely absorbed their recoil. This is only one example of the way in which civilization catches up with each unexpected success of the enemy.

Another example is the introduction of poison gas, to the horror of civilization. The civilized nations quickly beat the German at his own game. He had prepared defensive methods against such a gas. We elaborated better ones. He came into the field with a just appreciation of the machine gun and of trench weapons, in which we were hopelessly behindhand. We produced more, if not better, of the one, and certainly better of the other. He decided to bombard civilization in open towns from the air—an abomination not before heard of, and indeed strictly forbidden by conventions to which the German had put his hand. We devised defences against such action superior to his own, and we now appear as his superior. Even in that last deplorable development which, as he himself chose and commenced, he must now suffer from.

All this the enemy knows just as clearly as we do. As Mr. Belloc points out we were catching him up and passing him when he got his first repulse through the inability of the eastern Slavs to munition themselves by lack of industrial power.

COPENHAGEN CHEWING TOBACCO

One of the reasons why Copenhagen Chewing Tobacco is becoming more and more popular is, because it does not attract attention in the mouth.

It is not chewed; on the contrary, a small pinch is placed in the mouth between the lower lip and gum.

This gives complete satisfaction without chewing, and leaves a pleasant, cool after-taste.

Copenhagen Chewing Tobacco is scientifically prepared, is of the best old, ripe, high flavored leaf tobacco.

It is in the form of small grains, and being very rich, only a small quantity should be placed in the mouth.

It's the most economical chew!

W. N. U. 1207



Little
Miss
MAIDEN
CANADA

Hand It Out To Them
as They Pass

Or better, send them half a dozen bars of this nourishing chocolate. There is many a brave fellow hungry today in the trenches, who will appreciate the highly concentrated food more than anything else. Positively the finest eating chocolate made, 5c. and 25c. sizes.

COWAN'S
ACTIVE SERVICE
CHOCOLATE

The Monitor News

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

W. S. McCULLOUGH
EDITOR and PUBLISHER

Subscription Rates

Canada \$1.00 per year. Foreign \$1.50
per year in advance.

Advertising Rates

For Sale, Lost and Strayed—Not
exceeding one inch space, 50c for first
insertion, or 3 for \$1.00.Transient advertisements—50 cents
per inch, in advance.All changes of advertisements must
reach this office by Tuesday noon.

FRIDAY, MAY the 10th, 1918

Note and Comment

A gloomy day,
Well don't you fret
So long as you
Aren't getting wet.

The Germans are feeding
On substitute meat,
The flour they are kneading
Is substitute wheat;
Their cattle they fodder
On substitute hay,
And life's growing odder
And odder each day.
They smoke with great loathing
Their substitute weeds;
Their substitute clothing
Is needs for their needs,
They've substitute money
And substitute cheese,
And substitute honey
From substitute bees.
They settle their quarrels
By substitute law,
Their substitute morals
Cause deeds that are raw,
Their car wheels are creaking
With substitute grease,
And now they are seeking
A substitute peace.
But when they are peevish by
Real woe and distress,
They're tricked and deceived by
A substitute press;
Their thots and their ways, too,
Are sure to be odd
While Kaiser Bill prays to
A substitute God!
—Berton Braley

The Philadelphia Record says:
The present great German
offensive in France is a virtual
admission of the failure of the
submarine campaign. If Ger-
many had been able to starve
Great Britain into submission
with its U-boats and to prevent
the landing of a large American
army in France, it would never
have thrown away so many
valuable lives in warfare on
land. That sacrifice would
have been unnecessary.

An exchange asks: "If a bag
of government standard flour
can be produced from 30 lbs.
less wheat than white flour and
the price quoted to the retail-
ers is only 5c. a bag less, who
gets the graft?"

All the young men in the
country, from 21 to 23 years of
age, are being called to the col-
ors. The notices are sent by
mail and every day some of the
young fellows get their call.

During the hatching season
the poultry house and particu-
larly the nest should be kept
clean. Clean water and a sup-
ply of whole grain should be
accessible to the sitters and a
dust bath should be provided
also. If more than one hatch
is being taken off, clean out and
disinfect the nest after each
hatch and put in new sod and
fresh litter. Dust the hen with
insect powder before putting
her in the nest and again a day
or two before leaving the nests
with the chickens. It is a good
plan to put into the dust bath
a little dry sulphur or ground
tobacco.

Be sure also that the house is
free from mites. These little
pests get into the cracks and
corners of the building and at
night, as the hens are resting,
they come out of their hiding
place, get on the hen's body and
it does not take very many of
them to make a hen so uneasy
that she cannot sit. In some
cases the mites become so
troublesome that they actually
worry the hens to death.

It is reported that the Ger-
man crown prince is resting a
few days before again doing
nothing on the battle-front.

How much did you give to
the Y. M. C. A? The lists are
still open.

STONELAW U. F. A.

Stonelaw Union meets 1st
Saturday of each month, dur-
ing the summer, at 8 p. m.

The next meeting of the U. F.
W. A. Stonelaw Branch, will be
held on Thursday, May 16th, at
2:30 p. m. at the home of Mrs.
Lash, (L. Polson's).

The Spring vegetable lists
will be on hand, any members
wishing to send for same kindly
be present. Lunch will be ser-
ved, for which there is a small
charge.

Monitor Laundry

First Class Work
Guaranteed

Sam Lee : Jim Woo

J. HANSON

Contractor and Builder.

Plans and Specifications
Furnished.

All Work Guaranteed.

MONITOR : ALTA.

Star
Restaurant

Charlie Yee Prop.

Board and Rooms

Meals at all Hours

Fruit, Cigars and
Soft Drinks

MONITOR
HOTEL

Now under new Management
(April 29th, 1918)

IT IS FOR SALE

Communicate with
G. LOCKETT & CO.
316 Alberta Corner Calgary



Here are the Self Starters
— innocent looking typewriter
keys — that force an automatic
speed gain of 15% to 25% on or-
dinary correspondence.

A built-in part of the new

SELF STARTING
REMINGTON
TYPEWRITER

Grand Prize—Panama-Pacific Exposition

You must see this time saving
invention for yourself. Let us dem-
onstrate it in your office—on your own
work, or send for literature today.
Write, or 'phone

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER COMPANY
(Limited)

110-6th, Ave., W., Odd Fellows' Bldg., Calgary, Alta.

The Ford is Now Considered a Necessity
for Large-Scale Farming

WHETHER you are doing work on a large scale, or a small
scale, you endeavor to reduce the delays of your farm
machinery to a minimum and save time. A Ford will assist
you in doing these two things.

If your tractor runs short of gasoline, the Ford will bring a few cans
right to the spot and greatly shorten the delay. Or if you need
a repair, or some new plow points, you can "run" the errand to
town and back in one-third the time it would take with a horse
and rig.

With a Ford you can supervise the work on your ranch much more
thoroughly. You can get your mail and supplies oftener, and take
more enjoyment out of prairie life. A Ford will do all these things
and many more, and at the same time save you money.

The strength and endurance of the Ford has been proved the
world over. It is equal to the western roads and the distances.

The Ford is the car for the Western Farmer.

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

| | | |
|---------------|-----|-------|
| Touring | - - | \$595 |
| Runabout | - - | \$575 |
| Coupe | - - | \$770 |
| Sedan | - - | \$970 |
| Chassis | - - | \$535 |
| One-ton Truck | - - | \$750 |

F. O. B. FORD, ONT.

Charles B. Horsch -- Dealer -- Monitor

CHERRY "DAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY

10 CENTS PER PLUG

The Squire's Sweetheart

BY
KATHARINE TYNANWARD, LOCK & CO., LIMITED
London, Melbourne, and Toronto

(Continued.)

There was a field path that ran by the boundary hedge of the New Cottage to Lanthorpe, a little village on the side of the hill. At this hour it was very lonely. The quiet fields full of dew and hystery had once been a battlefield. They said that if you dug there you might turn up a skull after the first few spadefuls of earth. It was enough to keep the rustics away from the fields after nightfall, even though there was a stile midway of the fields by which one entered, a little copse, and the stile was known as the Lovers' Stile, because of the many hearts and darts and entwined initials of lovers that were cut into it and on the near trees. All so in the copse was a wishing Stone, a Druid's Altar, the learned called it, and if one sat there and wished for one's heart's desire one was bound to get it.

The roses were out in the garden, of the Old Cottage, great heavy cabbage roses, little tea-roses, letting loose their scent on the night air. Syringa was heavily sweet in the hedges; the garden, drenched with silver dew, seemed breathing out its whole heart in the coolness after the heat of the day.

It was the night for young lovers, the Squire said to himself. If one had not grey hairs and mature pulses one might quite well lose one's head and do anything foolish on such a night.

The moon was coming up behind the hill, just showing the horn of her silver crescent. Presently she would illuminate vale and hill, but for the moment she gave little light. All was in pale obscurity, for the afterglow had not yet quite faded from the sky.

There were many sounds in the night—the hooting of owls, the whirr of the night-jar, the hum of the great bumble-bees as they blundered along, striking what ever was in their path. Suddenly a sound came in the night—the call of a plover. Standing inside the privet hedge—the privet was almost as sweet as the syringa—the Squire noticed the plover's call and wondered. How on earth did the plovers come on this well-drained upland, with its fall to the valley? There were no places, no running water, such as the plover loves.

There it was again—short, sharp, insistent. Vague he was aware that when he had walked up to the door of the New Cottage he had heard the same sound—a smaller pipe then. It was very loud for a plover. And there were no plovers there. It was someone imitating the plover; a signal of some kind; a lover's call; or perhaps one of the village boys calling to another.

While he listened the door of the Old Cottage opened, sending a long flood of light down the path between the apple trees. Dolly stood on the threshold, came out and seemed to listen, standing just beyond the little green porch. She listened, her head bent. The Squire's fingers closed on something near him. A sharp aromatic smell rose to his nostrils. It was a bush of Lad's Love. There was another name for it, he remembered: Old Man's Beard.

His pulses began to beat fast as he watched the girl all in white beyond the apple boughs. She was lonely, his poor little girl, grieved and fretted. He began to wonder what she would say if he were to go to her and tell her he loved her, and to ask if her golden youth could ever turn to his grey hairs.

He wondered what had put such foolishness into his head. It must have been some way in which Dolly had looked at him late, sending him swift glances from her slumberous beautiful eyes, then veiling them with her white lids and long lashes. What had she meant by it if she had realized his forty years?

"She should never have looked at me. If she meant I should not love her."

muttered the Squire to himself. Poor little Mary Champneys; there would be always an altar dedicated to her white memory in his heart; but that shadowy memory had receded into the background of his life. Something warm and glowing had come in its place. A good many women had been willing and eager to make him forget Mary Champneys, and

had given up in despair. And now, in the inexplicable way of love, love had come, for a girl who had looked at him from under her long lashes, like a sleep-walker—a golden bee he had called her once, an unusual flight of fancy—that was all but it had been enough to awaken his sleeping heart. With the realization upon him, he felt somewhat guilty and ashamed for the little saint whose white beauty like the moonlight had dominated his life coldly all these years.

"My dear!" he said to himself, "She would not if she could have condemned me to be wifeless and childless, because she left me."

He started forward. He was in a mood to fling away his doubts, his chills—to seize on the girl and woo her as she should be wooed. "My dear! my delight!" he whispered.

Then there came again the call of the plover.

Dolly Egerton was listening, her hands clasped together, her head bent, something tense in her attitude, as though she was absorbed entirely in the act of listening. She drew to the door behind her. For a moment she could not see her in the darkness.

She revealed herself, shadowy-white going away from the house round the little plantation at the back.

He did not think of anything but that she would return. He walked up to the door, pushed it, and found that it yielded, as there was her shadow, the sketching block on the table, with a little figure just sketched in. Her gloves lay on the table amid a confusion of books and papers, artist's materials of one kind and another. Her hat swung by its pink ribbon from a knob of a carved chair. Amid the confusion of the table, a space had been cleared for a tea tray. A little kettle was singing on the hearth. There were two or three roses in a glass which must have been very near her cheek as she sat at work.

Her aura, her atmosphere, met in the quiet little room. He drew in deep breaths of delight at being there. Then he had suddenly a guilty sense. Perhaps he ought not to be there. If a village gossip chanced to see him he knew what mischief would be done, how easily he and Dolly would come to be discussed, spied upon, an occasion for scandal.

He glanced at the open door and the path of light down between the apple boughs. There was a white moth fluttering toward the door, a little speck of paleness on the track of light. It would burn itself at the lamp if it came in by the open door.

He laid down his book on the table beside the sketching block and went out, closing the door to softly, behind him so that the moth might be safe, without latching it. He almost expected to meet her in the doorway, and was afraid of startling her. Where had she gone to, stealing into the darkness? He remembered. She had a kitten, a blue Persian, very like the one Mrs. Bartlett had brought from the hospital, which she carried about on her shoulder, its soft, large face against her damask cheek. She had complained that the creature would wander, cared nothing for the comforts of a house, even in rainy weather.

"She is not like Keeper, who would never leave me," she had said. "She is a wild thing. I must go round the house calling her every night before she will come in from the dark garden and the fields."

Something rubbed itself gently against his legs, purring—the kitten. He took her up and stroked her, rubbing his cheek in her soft fur as he had seen Dolly do.

Again the plover's call rang out clear and sharp. Why, it was no plover! He knew for certain now that it was someone mimicking the plover, and missing the sleepy softness that would have been in the bird's call. It was a mimicry. All at once he knew that it was for his Dolly, and that she had gone in answer to it.

His heart turned suddenly cold. His exaltation fell dead within him. A chill rage seized him against someone, something. Not against Dolly. What toll was she caught in, his poor little beautiful sweetheart? What snares had been laid for her innocent feet? It came to him as he followed quickly that she had gone unwillingly. The droop of her signature, her hanging head as she listened for the call, her gliding, slow steps as she went. What ever try she kept she did not go to it happily. She went to it as she looked at him half asleep. Someone had power over her—evil power. He cried out to the angels of God to protect her.

(To Be Continued.)

Poet (to editor)—I hope that you didn't throw my poem into the wastebasket?

Editor—Oh, no.

Poet (eagerly)—Then you accepted it?

Editor—No, I threw it out of the window.

Quite All Right
"See here that costume is cut entirely too low for a ballroom."
"Don't be absurd, mother. This is a street suit."

MRS. KIESO SICK SEVEN MONTHS

Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Aurora, Ill.—"For seven long months I suffered from a female trouble, with severe pains in my back and sides until I became so weak I could hardly walk from chair to chair, and got so nervous I would jump at the slightest noise. I was entirely unable to do my household work. I was up hope of ever being well, when my sister asked me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I took six bottles and today I am a healthy woman able to do my own household work. I wish every suffering woman would try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and find out for themselves how good it is."—Mrs. CARL A. KIESO, 638 North Ave., Aurora, Ill.

The great number of unsolicited testimonials on file at the Pinkham Laboratory, many of which are from time to time published by permission, are proof of the value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, in the treatment of female ills.

Every ailing woman in Canada is cordially invited to write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass., for special advice. It is free, will bring you health and may save your life.

The Mosquito Peril

Danger From Disease Carriers Should be Better Known

One of the greatest discoveries in the history of medicine was that of Dr. Ronald Ross, who, at Calcutta, in July, 1898, found that the spores of malarial parasites are concentrated in the salivary gland of the mosquito. As Dr. Ross himself wrote, "The exact route of infection of this great disease, which annually slays its millions of human beings and keeps whole continents in darkness, was revealed. These minute spores enter the salivary gland of the mosquito and pass with its poisonous saliva directly into the blood of men. Never in our dreams had we imagined so wonderful a tale as this." Until lately it was not known whether a disease-spreading mosquito could infect more than one person. Recent experiments of the public health service of the United States government have proved that an infected malarial mosquito can infect several persons without again obtaining blood from an original source of infection, and that an infected mosquito retains her ability to infect with malaria for at least 25 days. Even if a mosquito empties her available supply of malarial parasites in one person, she may infect a second man a few hours or a few days later through a new generation of parasites. This is a most important discovery, for it shows that the individual diseased insect is a veritable machine-gun in point of danger, and it emphasizes the necessity for stamping out the breeding places of the malarial mosquito.

"Jokum—Gracious! Your mudguard is all smashed! Did you bump into something?"
Bunkum—No. We were standing perfectly still, and a fire-hydrant skidded into us.

Germ in a Sneeze
Dr. Edward Martin, of Philadelphia, in a recent lecture declared that in a single cough or sneeze an influenza victim released 20,000,000 disease germs into the atmosphere of an ordinary room. Of these germs a well person might inhale 20,000 in a single breath.

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Caller—So your son Willie has started to work as an office boy. How is he getting on?
Fond Mother—Splendidly! He already knows who ought to be discharged and is merely waiting to get promoted so that he can attend to it.

"I want to look at some notepaper."
"Watered stock, madam?"
"I should say not. My husband has wasted money enough on that kind."—Detroit Free Press.

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FARMER HAS POWER TO STRIKE A STAGGERING BLOW FOR LIBERTY

FOR IN HIS HANDS RESTS THE GREAT DECISION

The Cause of the Allies Depends to a Very Large Extent on the Production of Abundant Crops, and Every Effort Should Be Put Forth to Meet the Situation to the Fullest Extent

All roads lead to the farm. Without the active co-operation of the farmer the wheels of industry that drive the chariots of war would be on the scrap-heap and the neck of the Prussian invader. The neck of liberty-loving mankind: City folk, who in normal times get at least three meals a day, rarely stop to think of the part the farm plays in ministering to their wants and their comfort. Rarely do bankers or men of affairs give serious thought to the farmer apart from the contribution he annually makes to the economic wealth of the community. Middlemen take a keener interest in the food producer, but it is the interest of men who live on the scrap-heap, when the thoughts of the non-agricultural classes turn to the farm. When crops fail and prices of foodstuffs soar, the people of the towns and cities are disposed to attribute the fault to the farmer. Little effort is made to co-ordinate town and country, to bring producers and consumer into touch, and to obliterate the lines of cleavage that too often keep them apart. The average townsmen is ignorant of the necessities of farming. He cannot understand why the farmer should not always be willing to raise an abundance of crops at low prices. Problems of labor, transportation, marketing facilities, and market prices, over which the farmer has no control, do not enter into his calculations. He has a vague idea that Agricultural Departments take good care of the farmer, and see to it that the road between the farm and the town is paved not only with good intentions, but also with legislative enactments that make it attractive for the farmer to farm for a living only, but for a profit.

War has restored the city man's perspective. He now knows that he and the farmer have much in common. He sees the farmer not as exploited by interested middlemen; that neither the farmer nor the consumer has had a square deal in the past. Any scheme of restriction that does not free the farmer from the harassing restrictions now imposed upon his industry, by the middlemen for marketing products to advantage, will be strenuously opposed by the consumer in the city as well as by the farmer of the soil. The railways were very good for Canada, not Canada for the railways. The same sound ethical principle applies to all the artificial barriers between the farm and the town. It is a disgraceful thing that, at the very moment when the thoughts of patriotic men are turned to the problem of increased food production, the men gambling on the Winnipeg market in October wheat before the seed has been put in the ground. The famine starves the world in the face of the food production is greatly increased this year, is the deliberate conclusion of competent authorities who cannot be regarded as alarmists. The American continent, which is free from the darker tragedies of war, has a great duty to fulfill in the production of surplus crops sufficient to meet the craving necessities of countries now unfavorably circumstanced. Under the most favorable harvesting conditions the situation of a year will be very grave. The abnormal influences of war in the reduction of crop acreage must be counterbalanced by a concentrated effort on this side of the Atlantic to avert the appalling suffering and privation that threaten the Allied countries through the shortage in foodstuffs. Steps must be taken, and quickly, not only to increase the acreage under crops, but also to provide for the proper marketing and distribution of the crops when harvested. Waste must be eliminated and prices so regulated that the poor as well as the rich shall have a fair share of the fruits of the land.

The appeal today is to the farmer. In his hands rests the great decision. It is with no desire to force his hand or to limit his freedom of action that the towns and cities are combined to co-operate in every way possible in restoring the balance of labor. The towns and cities have discovered when too late how much the cause of the Allies in this war depends on the farmer. It is in his power to strike a staggering blow for liberty; he has sent his sons to the fighting front; he has given his money to the cause in various ways; he has seen his hired help recruited for the army and has not complained. Now, at the eleventh hour, he is asked to do the impossible—to produce more crops. But with him, as with the lad in the front, the impossible is the way of duty, of patriotism, of sacrifice. Because the task seems impossible he will face it in the spirit of these spacious times. He will face it in the spirit of his forebears, who reclaimed the waste places of Canada

and who turned the barren wilderness into a fruitful garden.—Toronto Globe.

Victory Over Wounds

The Disabled Soldiers' Resurrection to a New Life of Activity

Canada should be as proud of her wounded soldiers' victory over their wounds as she is of their glorious fights in which they felt the struggle up from the depths of disablement is often as hard, and even as heroic, as their desperate defence of Ypres or their dashing capture of the Vimy ridge.

A preacher on Easter morning was thanked for the inspiring sermon he had just preached on the resurrection. He said: "I had my text sitting in front of me—a man in khaki, with an empty sleeve. He had two resurrections already. He was buried by a shell explosion and was dug out only just in time to save his life. That was the first. He spent months in hospital, fighting his way back to health. That was the second. "Doctored and nursing of course did much for him; so did the exercises and occupations that they provide nowadays—perhaps the best part of the treatment. But the man himself was working out his own resurrection, by resolutely putting his own will-power into the task. Now he is almost ready to go out into the world, a better and abler man, he says, than he was before, in spite of his lost arm."

"While the rest of us are thinking of a resurrection beyond the grave, he has won a resurrection this side of it, to a new life of activity and independence among his fellow-countrymen."

Authentic cases resembling that are not rare in the records of the Military Hospitals Commission. Here are a few that have just been communicated to us:

A mechanic who enlisted in the Princess Patricia's Regiment, was wounded, returned to Canada, spent three months in a convalescent hospital, and now earns double his former wages, having taken full advantage of the mechanical drawing and arithmetic classes carried on there. Writing to the hospital instructor, he says:

"When I enlisted, I was earning about \$3 a day at my trade. At present, and since my discharge from military service, I am, technically, a better man all around; I am able now to hold a job as foreman in a machine shop, with more than twice the salary I was getting before. This benefit to me is greatly due to your practical information, and my only regret is that I was unable, after my discharge, to continue the instruction with you as you had advised."

Not every man, of course, can "double his pay." But one of the most cheering facts proved by experience during the war has been this: that almost all the disabled men, including the very seriously wounded, can be equipped once more with power to carry a good living.

And often, as Lord Shaughnessy said the other day, the occupations and training provided by the Military Hospitals system "reveal astonishing talents which even the man himself did not know he possessed."

A Long Way From '76

Anglo-Saxon Race Finding Common Ground on the Defence of Liberty

British-Americans have nursed ever since '76 the firm belief that the American Revolution was in its basic principles a just revolution. They have been proud to remember that in that great struggle George Washington, on the one hand, led a nation of Anglo-Saxons into battle against the tyranny of a German king of England. Out of this feeling there has been born throughout the country a firm-founded belief that ultimately the destinies of the two "great" Anglo-Saxon races would again unite at some future day in the defence of some common cause. An American-British alliance is one of the foremost hopes of such prominent British-Americans as Viscount Bryce. We are a long way from '76 when a British officer organizes in the United States a regiment of British-born to fight for the defence of Old Glory. Evidently the Anglo-Saxon race has found once more a common ground in the defence of liberty.—Baltimore Star.

Fond Hope

Father—You have been running ahead of your allowance, Robert.
Son—I know it, dad. I've been hoping for a long time that the allowance would strengthen up enough to overtake me.—Boston Transcript.

The Farmer and The Hired Man

A Good Suggestion For Both Parties To Consider

Many a western farmer has clamored for hired help, and when he has got it, it has ruined him. Labor has always been scarce in Western Canada with the result that it has been unable to demand wages out of all proportion to its value on the land. It is scarcer today than ever it has been in the history of the country, and the question arises: "What is going to be done to put a reasonable limit on the wages of the hired man?"

If he is allowed to put up his services to auction, and close with the highest bidder, a new rate of pay will be established that will not readily be relinquished, even when prices of grain and cattle have dropped to normal figures. A dangerous precedent is liable to be set that will spell the ruin of many of our farmers in the years to come.

There is the obvious solution that farmers throughout Western Canada should get together and fix a standard wage for skilled and unskilled labor respectively, the figures to be based on the season of the year. But this would need a basis of co-operation that does not exist among our farmers, unhappily, or many evils they are subject to would speedily be banished.

Let us look at the question from the hired man's point of view. Perhaps in so doing we may find the answer, remembering that today's hired man is tomorrow's hired man's employer.

In the majority of cases, the farm laborer is not in Western Canada merely for a wage. He has his own ambitions, fortunately for the country, which probably centre on a homestead which he means to take one day, when he has capital enough.

He hires himself out meantime, partly to acquire that necessary capital, partly to gain Western experience of western farming conditions. When the question of his wages arises, he naturally stands out for every cent he can get. He is a man, and he is not a machine. He has his own ideas of his worth, and he is not a machine. He is a man, and he is not a machine. He has his own ideas of his worth, and he is not a machine.

This self-centered attitude is equally shared by the farmer, who sees in the hired man a necessary piece of human machinery, to whom so many dollars a month must be paid to crank up the work.

Now, after these relations between the farmer and the hired man in a country like Western Canada are absolutely unchangeable, there are all sorts of large farms employing a number of hands, and with the result of the year's work practically guaranteed, this present attitude of the farmer is to conditions diametrically opposed to the best interests of both farmer and hired man.

In seventy-five cases out of a hundred, better and more profitable relations might be established between the two, on the following basis:

Let the farmer pay the hired man a minimum salary of \$30 a month and a bonus on the crop. Instead of treating the hired man as a necessary evil and as a kind of living mortgage on the harvest, let the farmer put him on a partnership basis, and give him a quarter, a fifth, or a sixth share in the farm, the extent of the interest to be determined by the value of the crop, the length of his services on the land, and his degree of capacity and experience. An agreement should be drawn up by a local notary, so that the hired man may know that his interests are properly protected, and that he is actually part owner in the forthcoming harvest. The hired man would agree thereof, as soon as it is threshed.

Such an understanding should be returned to the benefit of both parties. It would give the hired man a much more enviable position, ten times the interest in his work, and the opportunity to make a substantial stake, considerably in excess of accumulated wages, by his own labor and initiative. It would give the farmer a comrade as anxious as himself to harvest his crops on the most profitable basis, and it would ensure that the land itself paid the man's wage, according to the yield, which would seem the right and proper basis of remuneration.

Self-Resignation

In France Joffre played the part of a great man. He was for two years the idol of his country, and admired by all who knew him. He was a man who he cared little about men who had great military reputations to preserve; he was looking rather for men who were about to get great reputations. The day came when he was asked to accept the principle as applied to himself—he was asked to stand aside with the great reputation he had won and make way for General Nivelle.

General Joffre was equal to it. He stepped aside. He did not get angry and go into politics, but kept on doing whatever was required of him. If the story of General Joffre is anything like what it is popularly supposed to be, it is a very fine figure in history, not only for what he did, but for the spirit in which he made way for his successor.—Toronto Star.

GERMANY MUST ULTIMATELY PAY FOR THE DEVASTATION OF FRANCE

COMPENSATION FOR ALL WANTON DESTRUCTION

Cool-Headed Justice May Not Call for Reprisals in Kind, but Will Certainly Impose Payment for Damage Inflicted, Which Will Mean Indemnities Running Over Years

Forest and Prairie Fires

Saskatchewan Takes Action to Overcome These Scourges

The possibility of preventing damage by forest fires from Saskatchewan will be greatly facilitated by a new law which has recently been enacted by the Saskatchewan legislature. This law prohibits the setting out of fires except when certain specified precautions are taken, and provides for the appointment of the reeve as chief fire guardian in each rural municipality. All members of the provincial police shall be fire guardians, ex officio, under the new act.

Provision is made also for the appointment of fire guardians in unorganized areas. It is to be anticipated that the latter provision will pave the way for co-operation with the Dominion Forestry Branch, for the better protection of areas immediately adjacent to forest reserves. The new law includes a provision for the permit system of regulating controlled slash-burning operations in forest sections. The enforcement of this provision, through co-operation with the Dominion Forestry Branch, will greatly reduce the danger of damage to the forest reserves through fires coming in from the outside. Such fires have been a fruitful source of damage in the past.

Reports on all fires are to be made to the Provincial Fire Commissioner, who will be in general charge of the administration of the law.

The act prohibits the throwing away of matches, cigars and cigarette stubs, etc., without extinguishing same. It provides also that citizens may be required to fight fires which occur within 15 miles in wooded districts, and 6 miles in prairie country.

Fire guardians are given authority to make arrests for violation of the act.

Provision is made also for the safe disposal of debris resulting from the construction of roads, trails, telegraph lines, or from the clearing of land for other purposes.

The new act is thoroughly progressive and its enforcement will unquestionably go far toward reducing the forest and prairie fire losses in Saskatchewan.—C.L.

Great Mineral Wealth

Mineral Wealth of British Columbia Could Take Care of Brit.

There are enough minerals in Canada not only to pay the war debt of the Dominion but of the whole Empire. The mineral wealth of Canada is like that which was found in the Ural mountains from which the grand dukes in Russia secured fabulous fortunes, and it would not be surprising if the Rockies are not a portion of the same formation. The mineral wealth of Canada is like that which was found in the Ural mountains from which the grand dukes in Russia secured fabulous fortunes, and it would not be surprising if the Rockies are not a portion of the same formation.

The Marquis of Queensbury, one of the leading authorities on mining matters, spoke recently at Winnipeg on his way from British Columbia to England, intending to interest capitalists there in some of the new mining areas recently discovered in the West. The people of Canada, he declares, need have no fear about the war debt, as the mineral wealth of British Columbia alone could take care of that and also of the debt of Great Britain. He has travelled in every clime and tongue and his conclusion is that Canadians do not realize the real value of their heritage in the matter of natural resources. Some of the greatest mining camps the world has ever seen, he says, will be seen there before the next decade has passed. He has secured ten square miles of mineral country on Porcher Island, which he proposes to open to the public for mining on condition that they establish a smelter there. The marquis says he is surprised that more Canadians do not go in for this branch of study, especially those who have interest in geology. Most of the prospectors now in the field, he says, have an eye for only the commonest ores and let the most valuable ones go untouched.

Food Profiters Are Traitors

The monopolist who exacts unreasonable prices from the public for necessities of life just because war conditions enable him to do so is just as effectively a traitor as the munition maker who robs the government in a deal for war supplies. It amounts to the same thing—the weakening of national strength at a time when to weaken it is a crime. Public food profiteers deserve the same punishment as the munitions profiteers—and both of them deserves a good deal more than they seem at all likely to get.—From the Edmonton Star.

If there is left in the world any principle of justice, the Germans must pay for the wanton devastation they are making in France. It is vain that their dispatches plead military necessity. Law and custom of the civilized world limit such necessity. An army may destroy houses and villages which hinder the use of a particular terrain. Such right, however, is properly exercised only when a battle is imminent. There is no warrant for destroying a whole region, on the off chance that battles will be fought somewhere within its limits. In brutality ravaging one of the fairest portions of France, the Germans are consistent with their record in Belgium and Poland. Their cruel and ignoble policy has, of course, its base in their theory of the conduct of war. Other nations expect to see somewhere within its limits. In brutality ravaging one of the fairest portions of France, the Germans are consistent with their record in Belgium and Poland. Their cruel and ignoble policy has, of course, its base in their theory of the conduct of war. Other nations expect to see somewhere within its limits. In brutality ravaging one of the fairest portions of France, the Germans are consistent with their record in Belgium and Poland. Their cruel and ignoble policy has, of course, its base in their theory of the conduct of war. Other nations expect to see somewhere within its limits.

The danger is some casual recourse to retaliation. To some it is not too far distant when reprisals for Louvain could be made in the lovely cities of the Rhine. The Drachenkopf might pay for the demolished castle of Coucy. Such vengeance would be just, but mistaken. Cool-headed justice would impose simple payment for damage inflicted, and indemnities running over years, and reminding children of the sins of their fathers would be a far more exemplary retribution than reprisals in kind.

If this view is correct, it has a distinct bearing on the peace terms. As a preliminary to negotiations, Germany should be required to surrender Hamburg and Bremen. It is only through possession of the great custom houses of the empire that there can be any real control over the vast indemnities which Germany will owe. The custom houses should be held until the guarantee for payment is received. It would be an exemplary act if the entente allies should commit the estimate of indemnity to an impartial tribunal, as the League of Nations would more strengthen the principle of international arbitration.—Prof. F.J. Mather, of Princeton, in New York Times.

New Elevators

A String of Forty Elevators to Be Erected in Alberta This Year

Elevator companies are planning to construct this spring a large number of new storerooms in Alberta. The Alberta Farmers' Co-operative company counts on putting up forty elevators in the province before the 1917 crop is ripe, to reach from the Peace River to the southern boundary. Already 36 sites have been secured, and negotiations are under way for the remainder. All railway lines are being treated impartially, and new structures will appear this year on practically every branch line in the province. The total cost of the elevators is placed roughly at \$350,000, and the capacity of the structures will run all the way from 35,000 to 65,000 bushels each. The buildings will be planned much the same as those already in use by this company, with all modern handling and storing facilities.

Placing the average storage capacity of these elevators at 40,000 bushels, the total additional capacity which will be provided by this company for the province will be 1,600,000 bushels. Work is to be commenced at once, and about 150 men will be employed.

Responsibility of the Professors

It is the professors who are most responsible for Germany's failure to understand the psychology of other peoples or, for that matter, to recognize that psychology calls for the new "race" as its practitioners. The German people and the German government have been filled up by the professors with general ideas, and not on facts at all or no facts illuminated by the teachings of common-sense. Coupled with the fundamental generalization of the "race" as the darling of destiny and evolution went the generalization of France as a degenerate nation that could not fight, and England as a shopkeeping nation that would not fight, of Russia as a semi-barbaric nation that might be left out of account except when needed as a sugarbowl for Socialists.—From the New York Evening Post.

BUSY BIDEFORD

It runs in the blood of certain nationalities to do certain things, we know Englishmen who betray their nationality by talking "shop" all the time. (This was proved true) by interlarding their talk with botching or golfing or footer language. In this little town is a man who is always happiest when pulling off a deal, the more complicated the transaction the better. His last deal sounds like the horse transaction that Jeff tried to pull off on Mutt. Our friend bought a horse, traded it for a sack of hay and is now anxious to find a purchaser for the hay.

Summer days are coming, the Store is showing whitewear, and the ladies are once more in the chief event of the year, the purchase of a new spring hat.

"Alice, where art thou?" enquired the chaperone. "Over there" came the answer, as the car purled happily on its way to the Kiriemur dance. Ah well we were all young once!

Capt. Bud Fisher, the popular author of Mutt & Jeff now enroute for "over there" We are sure his Bideford friends will miss him, as we understand that his humorous dialogues form the sole reading matter of some folks right here. We would suggest that until Capt. Bud resumes his comradeties from France that our friends should employ their leisure in reading something worth while. "What are you reading at present?" asked the Newsmen of the young gentleman in High St. "I never read anything but the Busy Bideford column in the Monitor News," was the unexpected reply. While we feel gratified that our townsmen do appreciate these notes, we should like to think they take a wider outlook on life than that.

Bideford should show its gratitude to the Editor of the News for his generosity in placing at the disposal of our town a column of his space for our "News" every week. Let everyone do his bit, by taking the paper, \$1.00 yearly, and also writing notes for the Press Box. All subscriptions advertisements and printing orders should be left at Robinson's Store.

In reply to the gossip's comment about commissions, the Newsmen begs to say that all commissions for subscriptions are given to the local Red Cross, and that the work of this column is done entirely free of charge.

There was a farewell party, in the school-house Friday evening, to Vic and Geo. McLeod, who leave today their bit "over there". The esteem and affection of the whole town was shown by everyone turning out from far and near. The time was enjoyably spent in dancing, and after supper the boys were presented with the sum of \$40 as a little token of the good wishes of the town folk. N. D. Robinson made an appropriate speech, assuring the lads of the kindly feelings that all felt towards them and requesting them to buy wrist watches with the money and any other little thing they might fancy. Geo. McLeod returned thanks suitably, and the little ceremony concluded with "They are jolly good fellows." The gathering sang "Auld Lang Syne" in Scotch fashion. Miss Alice Thomas is a general favorite here, and her songs were greatly appreciated, as also was Mr. Watling's.

The boys left at 7 a.m. on Saturday, and in spite of the town not being about till nearly 4 in the morning, everyone was up to bid them the last goodbye. It was a hard matter to keep smiling as we realized that 2 of Bideford's best men were going to face the foe. Let us wish them this good old Scotch wish, "Heaven send ye aye weel as we want ye, and then ye'll dae!"

McLeod's Grocery Store has changed hands and will now be Staley's Stores. The new store will be erected on the site of the old one which was burned down.

F. N. Lake has now completed his garage and machine repair shop, and as he is an expert machinist we trust he will do a good business in all kinds of repairs.

A Bideford Bean asks this foolish question "If a girl says you may kiss her on either cheek, what should a fellow do?" We believe the best advice is "to hesitate a long time between."

The farmers of this district have finished seeding a month earlier than last year, and are now preparing for showers of blessing. Walmes, Hawaii is the wettest place on earth, 5940 ft. above the sea. It has a yearly average of 500 inches of rainfall. A little of it would be welcome here, even a wee Scotch mist.

Tennis is now in full swing, and we are glad to see the girls are laying in a stock of good health in the best possible way. In our opinion the best way to prepare for the day's work, in store or school, is a good game before breakfast. Honest to goodness we mean it. Let those grouchy who like about the knitting of war, see, there is one supreme duty which the girl of today owes not only to herself but to the world and that is to keep fit, in order that, later in life, she may be able to do her bit and fulfil national duties of the first importance.

May we respectfully suggest that tennis shoes must be worn, for the high heeled boot is a dangerous proposition and sprain or twisted ankles are very painful to bear and not easy to cure.

The Misses Shannon returned home from Saskatoon where they have been taking a course at the Business College.

Mr. and Mrs. Staley drove a party of Bideford ladies to Monitor, last week, and the ride was most pleasurable. It had a painful ending as Dr. Buggins the Dentist was the object of their visit. The ladies sought the News Office and heard at first hand how to run a successful Red Cross Society Auction Sale. The gist of the matter was, "Get right after the men and get them to support you." Gentlemen, it's up to you!

"Bideford's on the bum!" groaned the grouch. No, sirree, Bideford's on the boom! Ye fair Bideforders, "How awful they say we may last three years longer." Ye unfair Barkers, "Possibly that will give you Bideford ladies time to finish one those shirts you are making for the soldiers."

Motto for the town this week, "Those who live in glass houses should not throw stones." Honi soit qui mal y pense. "If the cap fits, wear it."

Transient Ads.

\$40 REWARD

\$40.00 for information leading to the recovery of the following horses:

Bay Mare, 11 years old, weight 1250 lbs, few white hairs on forehead.

Bay Mare, 10 years old, weight 1250 lbs, scar on left rump.

Bay Gelding, 9 years old, weight 1250, small white star on forehead, white hind foot.

Light Bay Gelding, 2 years, weight 1250, white star on forehead, white stocking on hind legs, wire cut on left front shoulder.

J. T. Ward Esther, Alta. 20-32-34

ESTRAY

On the premises of H. Jackson, 28-34-3, Kiriemur, one very dark brown gelding, white hind feet, star on forehead, no visible brand, weight 1350 lbs. Has been with the bunch most of the winter.

OATS FOR SALE

A quantity of feed oats for sale. Apply to Alberta Pacific Grain Co. M. A. Vanhorn, Agent. 44

EGGS FOR SALE

Settings from Pure Bred Rhode Island Reds, at \$1.25 per 12. Satisfactory hatches guaranteed. Woodrow Bros. Monitor

ESTRAY

On the premises of W. F. Moorhead 18-30-3, two black mares and one bay gelding. Have been here since Jan. 15th. Owners please remove same and pay expenses.

STRAYED

1 buckskin gelding, 7 years old, branded, forefoot cut last fall, weight 1100 lbs.

1 sorrel gelding, 7 year old, weight 950 lbs, lump on right front knee, shod in front, forefoot cut, last fall, white stripe on face.

1 bay gelding colt, star on forehead, mane trimmed last fall.

\$10 reward for information leading to recovery. Ramus Bros Bideford, Alta.

HAY FOR SALE

Five or six ton of good hay for sale. Apply to Alf J. Penny E3 28-34-4

Lost, Strayed or Stolen

Will the party who took the pair of tube hockey skates and boots from the Monitor Rink, last winter, please return same? Frank Beamer, Monitor

FOR SALE

A 14 inch John Deere Gang Plow for sale. Both stubble and breaker bottoms go with this plow. F. Freeman 15-30-5 Monitor

A 14 inch John Deere gang plow for sale. Has both stubble and breaker bottoms. F. Freeman 15-30-5 Monitor

HONOR ROLL
OF
MONITOR VOLUNTEERS

Names of those who enlisted from this district:

Anderson Roy

Beaton Walt *

Beesley J. O.

Brooklesby J. W.

Bryans R. T.

Blackley C. E.

Bishop Jack

Crisp Charley

Collier

Clark R.

Connah J. A.

Cutts George

Cross Jack

Connell Dave

Connell Ralph

Cunningham L. C.

Cresswell T.

Deacon Frank

Deacon Albert

Deacon Fred

Duncan F.

Edwards Bob.

Filpephak Carl

File J. L. O.

Frenzer S.

Fisher Ivan *

Gardner Cecil W.

Gillespie J.

Goodman Carl

Greenbank R. *

Harrison R. J. *

Hyland W.

Harvey J.

Herity Fred

Henessey A.

Hayes Lyle

Harrison C. W.

Hermison C.

Johnson Harvey

Johnson Harry S.

Kay Jeff W.

King D. S.

LaDuke Jas.

Livingston Robert

Lyons Fred

McDonald Norman

McDonald Hugh

Martin Thomas

McNish J. T.

McCulloch Jas. A.

McTavish Jack

McNair Andy

Moore J. W.

Munson John *

Mitts J.

Melvin Milo

Noad J. S.

Osborne John

Palmer Bill *

Palmer George

Purdy Walter *

Piper F. H.

Plumb Martin

Read S. J.

Ryckman Gilbert

Robson S.

Rogers N. R.

Saski Nick

Spencer W. A.

Shannon Alvin

Smith Alex

Stewart (Pat) Claude

Smith Marion

Sinclair Archie

Tekhanko Jack

Walker A. E.

Wright J. L.

Whitney Phillip

Whitney George

Walker R. L.

The Y. M. C. A.
needs your help

STRAYED

About April 10th, from south 1/2 23-30-14th, black gelding, white face, 9 year old, forefoot cut, 1100 lbs, chafed with tugs, had 4 shoes on; also bay yearling colt, white on face running more to one side, four white legs. \$15.00 reward for information that will lead to recovery. Wire collect to Ingram Smith Loverna, Sask.

FOR SALE

A pure bred yearling Shorthorn Bull for sale. This is a big one and is fit for service. W. Muddle 2-37-4 Sounding Lake



Stallion Route Cards
and
Service Forms
At the News Office



The Only Grand Prize (Highest Award) given to Dictionaries at the Panama- Pacific Exposition was granted to WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL

FOR
Superiority of Educational Merit. This new creation answers with final authority all kinds of puzzling questions such as "How is *Præmial* pronounced?" "Where is *Flanders*?" "What is a *continous voyager*?" "What is a *konteep*?" "What is *white coal*?" "How is *abat* pronounced?" and thousands of others. More than 400,000 Vocabulary Terms. 30,000 Geographical Subjects. 12,000 Biographical Entries. Over 6000 Illustrations. 2700 Pages. The only dictionary with the divided page—a stroke of genius.



W. S. McCULLOCH

Issuer of
Marriage Licenses

MONITOR: ALTA.

"Monitor News" is YOUR paper, my friend, Open and free are its columns; Please send News of your district and news of your town, Items of interest — we'll write 'em all down. Tell us your views of the world and his wife, Of farming and fighting in overseas strife, Remember to tell us the truth, on your life!

Now, lest we forget, just a word about "Ads" Every man who's in business, what ever his fads, Will find an advertisement placed in the "News" Secures better business. There's no time to lose!

DO IT NOW

The Wessax Tractford

A Proven Tractor That Has Made Good

Get the full service out of your Ford Car

The Wessax Tractford is guaranteed to do the work when attached to a Ford motor in good condition, of four horses, in reasonable soil conditions.

Price \$232.00 F. O. B. Monitor

Oscar Johnson Agent

General Local News of The Town and District

Readers Can Make This Column
More Interesting By Informing
The Editor of Events Occur-
ing Hereabouts

The Red Cross Society will
meet every Friday afternoon in
the Big Hall (down-stairs).

The Band boys are putting in
considerable time, these days,
practicing new music, for their
summer engagements. They
have made a big improvement
in their playing since last year.

The Postmaster has made a
number of changes to his office,
besides adding over 35 new box-
es. Those wishing a lock box
will do well to speak for one,
promptly.

Rev. Wickenden will conduct
Divine Service, next Sunday,
May 12, as follows: Monitor, 11
a. m., Butte Church 3 p. m., and
Stonelaw 7.30 p. m. Prayers
will be offered at these services
asking for God's blessing on the
seed-sowing. All welcome.

Geo. Wetzel was sent up for
trial on the charge of having
used seditious language. The
preliminary hearing took place
at Loyalist, last week.

Birth—In Coronation Hos-
pital, on Thursday, May 2nd, to
H. and Mrs. Shannon, a
daughter.

The infant daughter of Mr.
and Mrs. Shannon passed away
on Sunday, May 5th.

Mothers' Day will be observed
on Sunday.

Today is Arbor Day. The
Bank and the Post Office will be
closed.

Consort had another fire, on
Wednesday, when Sheridan's
Livery Barn was destroyed.

L. O. Gould is spending a few
days in Calgary.

Stonelaw U. F. A.

A carload of twine has been
ordered through the local Deer-
ing agent, Garries Co., who will
handle only U. F. A. twine.

Only those who are paid up
members of the Union before
June 15, 1918, will be eligible for
this twine.

This Union is making a spe-
cial effort to raise funds for the
Y. M. C. A. Red Triangle, and
we shall be pleased to have all
the members contribute what
they can afford, no matter how
small. The collectors are: C. A.
Moore, T. Partridge, J. White,
P. Perdue, O. C. Johnson and F.
Claridge.

Special U. F. A. services will
be held on May 20th, at Butte
Church at 3 p. m., Stonelaw 7.30
and Gregerson at 3 p. m. The
collections will go to the Y. M.
C. A. All contributions must
be in the hands of the Treasurer
T. Partridge by the evening of
May 20th.

Fanning Mills Avery and Cushman Threshing Outfits

Monitor Cash Hardware

W. H. Olson, Prop.

All kinds of Table Dishes : Blacksmith Coal : Tar & Building Paper
Nelson Rotary Sewing Machines, on easy terms
Wall Paper : Linoleum : Rope : Oils : Gasoline : Buggies

Everything at lowest possible prices
Walk a Block and Save Money

Agent for Government Telephones
Full line of Chinaware and Crockery

FI-RE-CO RANGES - BARB WIRE

A full line of Skates, Hockey Sticks, Pucks, Etc.
Come in and see my stock of Springs & Mattresses

Sounding Lake U. F. A.

The next meeting of the above
will be held on Saturday, May
25th, at 8 p. m., sharp. All
members are asked to attend
to make arrangements for the
picnic.

W. Adkin, Sec-Treas.

RED CROSS

Meeting held May 3rd, 9
members present. Work hand-
led in: Mrs. Plumb 9, Mrs. Sum-
mers 4, Miss Ingersoll 14, Miss
Martin 4, Mrs. Bartron 4, hdks
Mrs. Plumb, Mrs. Summers, V.
Ingersoll, each 4 binders. Work

completed at meeting, 4 many-
tailed bandages, 8 T bandages.
New members, Miss V. Ingersoll
Mrs. J. B. White.

R. M. of Stewart No. 302 NOTICE

In the matter of the Court of Con-
firmation of the Tax Enforcement Re-
turn of the Rural Municipality of
Stewart, No. 302.

TAKE NOTICE that His Honour
Judge Morrison, Judge of the District
Court of the District of Stettler, will
at the sittings of the Court on Thurs-
day the 13th day of June 1918, confirm
the Tax Enforcement Return of the
Rural Municipality of Stewart No.
302. Jas. H. Norton, Sec-Treas.

REMOVAL

J. Hamer has moved his stock
to the new building across from
the Butcher Shop.

A full line of
Harness Saddles Blankets
Collars Sleigh Bells Pullovers
Gloves Suitcases Fancy Leather
Goods - Harness Hardware
Hames Chains

Anything in the Saddlery line
We have it

J. HAMER

CLOTHES

for Men and Women

That luxurious feeling that comes from being appropriately
dressed, is a joy to every man and woman. The question is:
"Where can I buy the things to wear?" Try our garments
and get the Best at a moderate price.

Ladies' Rain or Shine Coats at
prices from \$6 to \$17

Men's Rain or Shine Coats at
prices from \$6 to \$17.50

Our Clothing Department is Complete

Men's Sport Suits - \$25 to \$35

Men's Blue Serge Suits - \$22 to \$27

Men's Tweed Suits - all shades - \$10 to \$25

Don't forget the Boys. Our boy's clothes are all the newest
styles at prices from \$6 to \$15

WALTER'S Ltd.

One door North of Post Office

The BUSY STORE